

UniversitätsSpital Zürich
Klinik und Poliklinik für Innere Medizin,
Direktor: Prof. Dr. med. Edouard Battegay

Arbeit unter Betreuung von Dr. Phil. Marcus Cheetham

Unmet challenges in treating hypertension in patients with borderline personality disorder A systematic review

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Saara Marjatta Roininen

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Unmet challenges in treating hypertension in patients with borderline personality disorder

A systematic review

Saara M. Roininen, MD^{a,b}, Marcus Cheetham, PhD^{a,b,c}, Beatrice U. Mueller, MD^{a,b},
Edouard Battegay, MD, FACP^{a,b,c,*}

Abstract

Background: Caregivers encounter serious and substantial challenges in managing hypertension in patients with subclinical or clinical borderline personality disorder (BPD). These challenges include therapeutic conflicts resulting from harmful drug–drug, and drug–disease interactions. Current guidelines provide no recommendations for concurrent psychotropic and antihypertensive treatment of hypertensive BPD patients who are at even greater cardiovascular risk.

Methods: We conducted a systematic literature review to assess the extent of available evidence on prevalence rates, cardiovascular risk factors, therapeutic conflicts, and evidence-based treatment recommendations for patients with co-occurring hypertension and BPD. Search terms were combined for hypertension and BPD in PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane, and PsycINFO databases.

Results: We included 11 articles for full-text evaluation and found a very high prevalence of hypertension and substantial cardiovascular risk in studies on co-occurring BPD and hypertension. However, we identified neither studies on harmful drug–drug and drug–disease interactions nor studies with treatment recommendations for co-occurring hypertension and BPD.

Conclusions: Increased prevalence of hypertension in BPD patients, and therapeutic conflicts of psychotropic agents strongly suggest careful evaluation of treatment strategies in this patient group. However, no studies or guidelines recommend specific therapies or strategies to resolve therapeutic conflicts in patients with hypertension and BPD. This evidence gap needs attention in this population at high risk for cardiovascular disease.

Abbreviations: ACC = American College of Cardiology, AHA = American Heart Association, BPD = borderline personality disorder, HPA = hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal stress system.

Keywords: borderline personality disorder, drug–disease interactions, drug–drug interactions, hypertension, treatment strategies

1. Introduction

Hypertension increases the risk for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, and affects almost one-third of all people worldwide.^[1]

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^a Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital Zurich, ^b Center of Competence Multimorbidity, ^c University Research Priority Program “Dynamics of Healthy Aging”, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.

* Correspondence: Edouard Battegay, Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital Zurich, Rämistrasse 100, CH-8091 Zurich, Switzerland (e-mail: Edouard.Battegay@usz.ch).

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Prevalent psychiatric comorbidities such as depression, anxiety disorders, psychosis, and borderline personality disorder (BPD) elicit challenges in the treatment of hypertension and worsen outcomes.^[2] Over 40% of patients in internal medicine emergency departments have hypertension and up to 10% of patients in psychiatric emergency departments have BPD suggesting an overlap of these disorders.^[3,4] Specifically, 9% to 27% of patients with agitation in emergency departments are diagnosed with BPD.^[5] Unfortunately, readmission rates are high for hypertension patients with psychiatric comorbidities, especially with personality disorders.^[6]

Borderline personality disorder causes impulsivity, disturbed interpersonal interrelatedness, warped cognitive perceptions anger, anxiety, depression, tension, and a chronic feeling of emptiness.^[7,8] Prevalence of BPD in the general population varies between 0.5% and 4%.^[9–12] Persons with BPD make up to 6% of patients in primary care,^[13] 25% of psychiatric outpatients, and 43% of psychiatric inpatients.^[8,14] Unhealthy life styles, and lower socioeconomic status in BPD associate with poorer somatic health.^[12,15] Comorbidities emerge earlier in persons with BPD,^[16] and these may in turn worsen BPD. In addition, comorbidities increase health care utilization, prolong hospitalizations, and lead to a higher readmission rate, higher costs, and premature mortality.^[17,18] BPD patients, even undiagnosed ones, often use mental and somatic health care in excessive, disrupted,

Table 1**Search terms used in the systematic literature search for detection of co-occurrence of BPD and hypertension.**

"borderline personality" AND ("disorder" OR "disease" OR "patient" OR "patients" OR "syndrome" OR "symptom" OR "symptoms" OR "illness" OR "trait" OR "traits" OR "features")

OR "undetected" OR "undiagnosed" OR "underdiagnosed" OR "missed diagnosis" AND

"borderline personality" AND ("disorder" OR "disease" OR "patient" OR "patients" OR "syndrome" OR "symptom" OR "symptoms" OR "illness" OR "trait" OR "traits" OR "features")

AND

"hypertension" OR "acute hypertension" OR "chronic hypertension" OR "hypertensive" AND ("emergency" OR "crisis" OR "patient" OR "patients" OR "urgency" OR "symptom" OR "symptoms") OR "blood pressure" OR "high blood pressure" or "elevated blood pressure"

OR "undetected" OR "undiagnosed" OR "underdiagnosed" OR "missed diagnosis" AND

"hypertension" OR "acute hypertension" OR "chronic hypertension" OR "hypertensive" AND ("emergency" OR "crisis" OR "patient" OR "patients" OR "urgency" OR "symptom" OR "symptoms") OR "blood pressure" OR "high blood pressure" or "elevated blood pressure"

uncontrolled and ineffective patterns and trajectories.^[12] Contact with health care services occurs predominantly in acute crisis.^[7] BPD-related trauma, drugs, self-harm, and suicide lead to frequent hospital readmissions.^[19,20]

BPD predisposes patients to short-term worsening of existing hypertension due to autonomic stress dysregulation and the activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) stress system.^[21–23] Other predisposing factors include nonconcordance with antihypertensive therapy, and treatment plans.

Drugs used for the treatment of hypertension or BPD may potentially worsen the other condition. Psychotropic agents used for treating BPD symptoms increase the risk of cardiovascular disorders.^[24] Prescription rates for psychotropic agents are high for persons with BPD,^[9,10] with 54% BPD patients having ≥ 3 psychotropic agents concomitantly and 80% ≥ 2 respectively.^[25] Chanen et al^[7] reported that doctors prescribed psychotropic agents to 78% of BPD patients for more than 75% of the time over a 6-year period and polypharmacy occurred in 37% of these patients. In addition to drug–drug and drug–disease interactions between psychotropic agents, interactions also occur between psychotropic and antihypertensive agents.^[24,26]

The prevalence of hypertension is higher in BPD patients than in the general population,^[2] and hypertension may be underdiagnosed in this population. Antihypertensive drugs have neuropsychiatric side effects such as fatigue and depression and psychotropic agents have long-term cardiovascular side effects such as hypertension, weight gain, and metabolic changes.^[27–30] Treatment of hypertensive BPD patients merits hence careful attention for such interactions.

The ACC/AHA et al guideline 2017 for the management of high blood pressure recommends caution in prescribing psychotropic agents to patients with hypertension because of their potential detrimental cardiovascular side effects.^[31] Furthermore, drug affinities for histamine, dopamine serotonin, and muscarinic receptors are closely linked to cardiovascular risk accumulation, and patients with a history of heart disease, arrhythmia, or syncope, or family history of prolonged QT syndrome or early sudden death should not receive QT-prolonging antipsychotic agents.^[26] However, to our knowledge, no guidelines address in detail the treatment of hypertension in patients with BPD.

Given the lack of guidelines for concurrent psychotropic and antihypertensive treatment of hypertensive BPD patients, we systematically reviewed the literature to assess currently available evidence on the prevalence rate of hypertension and BPD, and the cumulated cardiovascular risk of these 2 conditions in conjunction. We also systematically reviewed literature on potential therapeutic conflicts (i.e., harmful drug–drug and drug–disease

interactions) and evidence-based therapeutic strategies for hypertension treatment in patients with BPD.

2. Methods and materials

2.1. Literature search and screening

We performed a comprehensive qualitative systematic literature search following the PRISMA guideline 2009^[32] on all publications until September 13, 2018, through the PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane, and PsycINFO databases (Supplemental Table 1, <http://links.lww.com/MD/D230>). We used search terms ("borderline personality") AND ("hypertension") including variations of the 2 terms (Table 1). We kept the search terms for the database queries as broad as possible to ensure maximal coverage of the literature. A Boolean operator "AND" combined the search terms through abstracts, keywords, and titles and free text. Consequently, we merged the selected articles of the 5 databases and subsequently removed duplicates by using EndNote X8 (Thomson Reuters). Ethical approval was not required since no patient-related data was acquired or analyzed in conducting this systematic review.

2.2. Selection criteria

Selection criteria included full-text articles written in English relating to both of these disorders and their respective or combined management (Table 1). We excluded articles on nonhumans and articles without abstracts. Since our focus was on adult patients, we excluded individuals under 18 years of age. We excluded also pregnant women because hormonal changes relating to pregnancy might transiently alter the psychiatric diseases and because we aimed to focus on the combination of long-term forms of BPD and hypertension. We also excluded comments, letters, and case studies. For completeness, it is however worth noting that the all-inclusive BPD- and hypertension-related search terms in this study did not generate any literature on individuals under 18 years of age, or on pregnant women who met the criteria for inclusion in the subsequent steps of this systematic review.

3. Results

3.1. Identification of publications

We identified 195 publications by searching for BPD and hypertension using PubMed, EMBASE, MEDLINE, Cochrane Library, and PsycINFO databases. After removal of duplicates,

Table 2**Articles (n = 24) included after first evaluation step.**

Authors	Title
Chen, M-H, et al. (2017)	Risk of stroke among patients with borderline personality disorder: A nationwide longitudinal study.
Eddie, D (2018)	Borderline personality disorder, co-occurring substance use, and autonomic dysregulation.
El-Gabalawy, R, et al. (2010)	Comorbidity and associated severity of borderline personality disorder and physical health conditions in a nationally representative sample.
Elgarov, AA, et al. (2015)	Epidemiology of ischemic heart disease and atherosclerosis risk factors in imprisoned men.
Esiami-Shahrbabaki, M, et al. (2015)	A Study of the Prevalence of Psychiatric Disorders in Patients with Methamphetamine-Induced Psychosis.
Frankenburg, FR, et al (2004)	The association between BPD and chronic medical illnesses, poor health-related lifestyle choices and costly forms of health care utilization.
Frankenburg, FR, et al (2006)	Obesity and obesity-related illnesses in borderline patients.
Franklin, C, et al. (2015)	Ulcerated necrobiosis lipidica as a rare cause for chronic leg ulcers: Case report series of ten patients.
Galle, F, et al. (2015)	Does Post-operative Psychotherapy Contribute to Improved Comorbidities in Bariatric Patients with Borderline Personality Disorder Traits and Bulimia Tendencies? A Prospective Study.
Geiss, L, et al. (2018)	Reduced autonomic modulation of blood pressure and shifted sympatho-vagal balance in borderline personality disorder.
Golubev, MV, et al. (1998)	The efficacy of psychotherapy with biofeedback in the rehabilitation of hypertension patients.
Grove, JL, et al. (2017)	Borderline personality features, interpersonal correlates, and blood pressure response to social stressors: Implications for cardiovascular risk.
Grove, JL, et al. (2014)	BPD symptomatology and risk for cardiovascular disease: Heightened physiological reactivity as a mechanism.
Ladea, M, et al. (2010)	Acute psychotic disorder due to the use of ethnobotanical substances.
Liebowitz, MR, et al. (1990)	Reversible and irreversible monoamine oxidase inhibitors in other psychiatric disorders.
Lobbestael, J, et al. (2009)	Effects of induced anger in patients with antisocial personality disorder.
Moran, P, et al. (2007)	Personality disorder and cardiovascular disease: results from a national household survey.
Nct (2013)	Clinical Research Study to Evaluate Selegiline in the Treatment of Borderline Personality Disorder.
Philipsen, A, et al. (2004)	Clonidine in acute aversive inner tension and self-injurious behavior in female patients with borderline personality disorder.
Reinagel-Canarelli, DC (2018)	Dive reflex induction: Regulating emotion in individuals with eating disorders.
Samardzic, R (2012)	Posttraumatic depression: Issue of comorbidity.
Schmahl, C G, et al. (2002)	Individual differences in psychophysiological reactivity in adults with childhood abuse.
Schmahl, CG, et al. (2004)	Psychophysiological reactivity to traumatic and abandonment scripts in borderline personality and posttraumatic stress disorders: a preliminary report.
Shankar, K, et al. (2014)	Eating behaviors in borderline personality disorder and its association with metabolic abnormalities.

we included the 143 remaining publications in a 2-step evaluation procedure. In the first step, we evaluated the abstracts. Two independent authors, SMR and MC, selected abstracts for inclusion separately before discussing their inclusion together. No disagreements emerged. The selection of abstracts was based on the following criteria: the abstract contained at least 1 BPD-related term such as “borderline personality” and at least 1 hypertension-related term such as “high blood pressure,” as shown in Table 1. The first step resulted in 24 articles that included both hypertension- and BPD-related terms in the abstract (Table 2).^[15,16,33–54]

In the second step, we evaluated the full texts of these 24 articles for pharmacological treatment of either hypertension, BPD or both conditions and for drug–drug and drug–disease interactive effects. Of these articles, 11 were included in the analysis (Fig. 1, Table 3).^[15,16,33–35,37,40,43,47,49,53]

3.2. Prevalence of concurrent hypertension and BPD

Prevalence of concurrent hypertension and BPD varied between 6.7% and 46.7% in 5 studies that reported prevalence rates.^[16,33,34,37,40] Among studies on BPD patients, patients with an insufficiently controlled but treated BPD and BPD with obesity, had a significantly higher prevalence of hypertension compared with the control group, respectively (12.5% vs. 4.2%, $P=.023$,^[16] and 12.2% vs. 4.2%, $P<.05$ ^[37]). Obese BPD patients who were to undergo bariatric surgery had a 46.7% prevalence rate of hypertension.^[40] A significantly higher prevalence of hypertension in BPD patients was also reported in 2 national longitudinal studies comparing BPD patients with

other study participants (6.4% vs. 3.7%, $P<.001$ ^[33] and 28.2% vs. 25.4%, $P<.001$ ^[34], respectively). In 4 of these articles, BPD and hypertension were diagnosed by a physician,^[16,33,37,40] and in one, both conditions were self-reported.^[34] In summary, the rate of hypertension is higher among BPD patients, especially in patients with an active BPD.

3.3. Risk of cardiovascular disorders and screening for risk factors

BPD associates with an elevated risk of somatic, mainly cardiovascular morbidities in 3 population-based analyses.^[15,33,34] After adjusting for age, sex, and confounders, Moran et al^[15] reported increased risk of strokes and ischemic heart disease (OR: 8.5; 95% CI, 1.0–72.8 and OR: 7.2; 95% CI, 2.1–24.3, respectively) among BPD patients when compared with the general population without personality disorders. Chen et al^[33] reported a significantly elevated rate of diabetes (4.2% vs. 1.9%, $P<.001$), dyslipidemia (6.2% vs. 3.5%, $P<.001$), and ischemic heart disease (2.0% vs. 0.5%, $P<.001$), and El-Gabalawy et al^[34] reported significantly increased rates of diabetes (9.3% vs. 8.1%, $P<.001$) and obesity (33.6% vs. 27.1%, $P<.001$) in BPD patients. In BPD cohort studies, insufficiently controlled but treated BPD patients and obese BPD patients had more health problems compared with BPD patients without combination of these particular comorbidities.^[16,37] The rate of diabetes and chronic back pain was significantly increased in insufficiently controlled but treated BPD patients (10.9% vs. 1.5%, $P=.028$ and 62.5% vs. 38.5%, $P<.001$) compared with remitted BPD patients.^[16] The rate of diabetes and asthma was

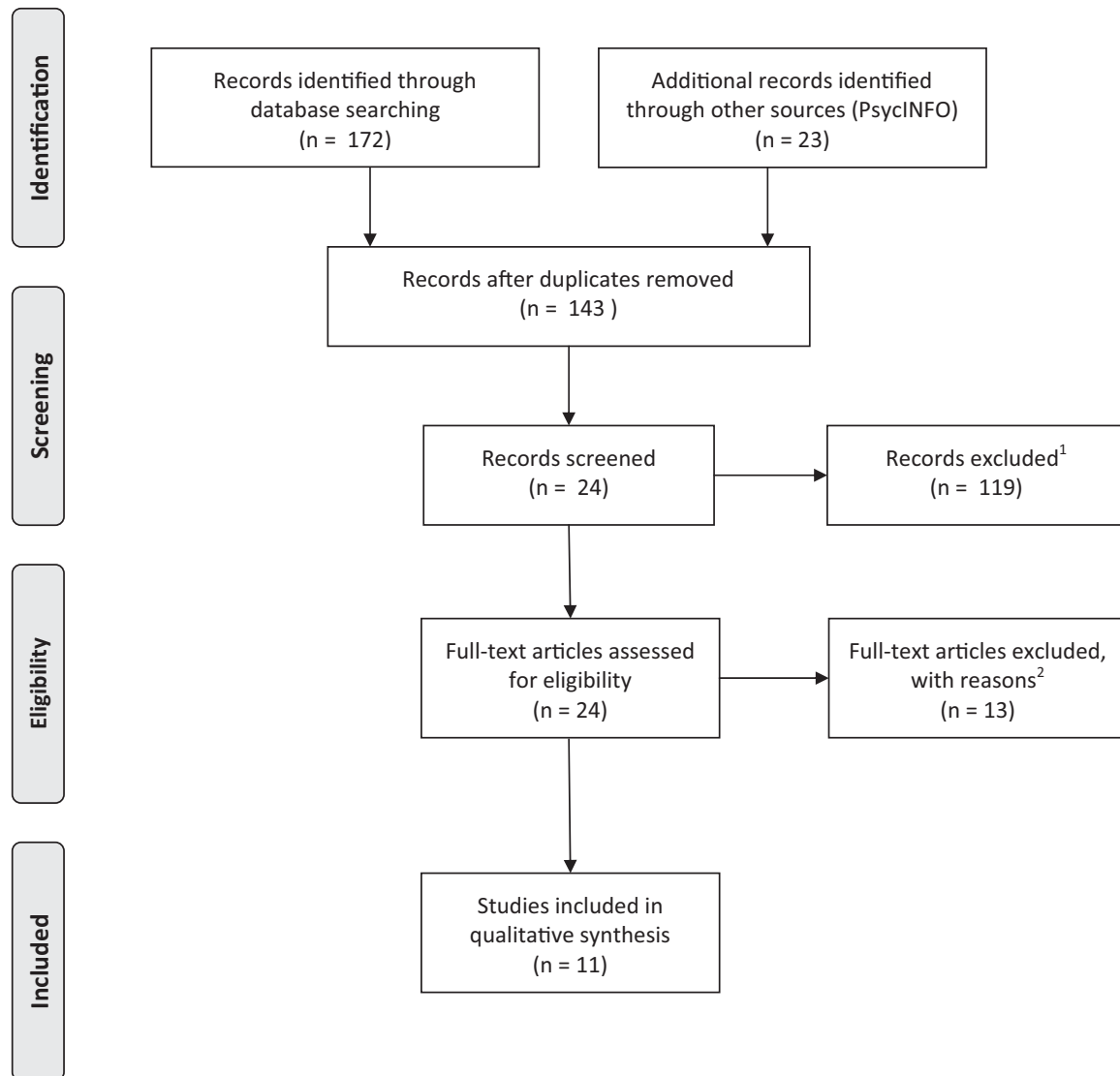


Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram of the systematic review process. The flow diagram presents the steps performed in the systematic search, in accordance with the PRISMA guideline 2009. The initial search of the 5 databases identified 195 publications with co-occurring “hypertension” and “BPD” terms. After removal of duplicates and publications with no co-occurrence of hypertension and BPD in their abstract, 24 publications were left for further evaluation and 11 articles were included in the analysis. BPD=borderline personality disorder.

significantly increased among obese BPD patients compared with nonobese BPD patients (10.8% vs. 1.1%, $P = .003$ and 47.3% vs. 19.5%, $P < .001$).^[37] Moran et al^[15] suggested that BPD patients could potentially benefit from a prevention strategy for cardiovascular diseases including hypertension. El-Gabalawy et al^[34] recommended that BPD patients should be carefully screened and treated for their diverse somatic health problems.

3.4. Changes in blood pressure levels among BPD patients

Psychological studies analyzing the effects of autonomic nervous system (ANS) activation in BPD patients showed contradicting results. One study demonstrated distinct differences in the sympathetic activation of the ANS in BPD patients.^[35] This was shown by significant increases in skin conductance and heart rate for picture stimuli among BPD patients compared with controls.

An analysis of BPD featured patients ($n = 188$) from Grove et al^[43] reported elevated diastolic blood pressure levels in BPD-featured patients while listening and talking to a hostile partner ($\beta = 0.16$, $t(142) = 1.95$, $P = .05$, and $\beta = 0.18$, $t(142) = 2.27$, $P = .03$, respectively). Contrary to these findings, Schmahl et al^[53] reported a lower ANS response to stressors in BPD patients. These patients were, however compared with posttraumatic disorder patients. Several articles stated that the responsivity of BPD patients to different stressors remains an unresolved debate,^[47,53,55] and may potentially predict increased risk for cardiovascular disorder development.^[43]

3.5. Strategies for treatment of concurrent hypertension and BPD

Clear guidelines for the treatment of co-occurring hypertension and BPD are still missing. However, some preliminary steps have

Table 3**Articles included in the qualitative analysis.**

Authors, publication year, journal	Title	Study type	Patient characteristics age (mean), gender (%)	Number of patients	Inclusion criteria	Prevalence of hypertension in BPD patients	Outcome of morbidity / health care utilization (HCU)
Chen et al. 2017, <i>Journal of Affective Disorders</i>	Prevalence and cardiovascular risk factors of concurrent hypertension and borderline personality disorder Risk of stroke among patients with borderline personality disorder: A nationwide longitudinal study.	Cohort study (longitudinal nation-wide)	Age: 28.6 y, Females: 69.7%	n = 29,845 all, n = 5969 BPD, n = 23,876 controls	All: no previous stroke. Control group: no previous BPD diagnosis.	PBD patients had significantly increased prevalence of hypertension compared with the control group (6.4% vs. 3.7%, $P < .001$).	BPD a risk factor for higher comorbidity rates such as hypertension and strokes.
El-Gabalawy et al. 2010 <i>Psychosomatic Medicine</i>	Comorbidity and associated severity of borderline personality disorder and physical health conditions in a nationally representative sample.	Cohort study (longitudinal nation-wide)	Age: 30–64 y (64.3%) Females: 52.1%	n = 34,653 all, n = 2231 BPD, n = 32,422 controls	Alive, not deported or on active military duty during the follow-up.	BPD associated significantly with hypertension or arteriosclerosis compared with other groups (28.2% vs. 25.4%, $P < .001$).	BPD patients are more comorbid compared with the control participants in a national longitudinal study.
Frankenburg et al. 2004 <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i>	The association between BPD and chronic medical illnesses, poor health-related lifestyle choices and costly forms of health care utilization.	Cohort study	Age: 33 y, Females: 80.6%	n = 264, n = 64 nonremitted, n = 200 remitted BPD patients	Age 18 to 35 y, no history of psychiatric disorder, mental impairment or a somatic disease potentially causing psychiatric symptoms. Fluent in English.	Nonremitted BPD patients had significantly more hypertension than remitted BPD patients (12.5% vs. 4.2% $P = .028$).	Nonremitted BPD patients had more health problems and HCUs compared with remitted BPD patients.
Frankenburg et al. 2006 <i>Journal of Personality Disorders</i>	Obesity and obesity-related illnesses in borderline patients.	Cohort study	Age: 33 y, Females: 80.7%	n = 264, n = 74 obese, n = 190 nonobese BPD patients	Age 18 to 35 y, no history of psychiatric disorder, mental impairment, or a somatic disease potentially causing psychiatric symptoms. Fluent in English.	Obese BPD patients had a significantly increased rate of hypertension (12.2% vs. 4.2%, $P < .05$).	Obesity was associated with a significantly higher rate of hypertension, and other comorbidities.
Moran et al. 2007 <i>Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i>	Personality disorder and cardiovascular disease: results from a national household survey.	Cohort study (longitudinal population-based)	Risk of stroke and ischemic heart disease in BPD patients	n = 8580 all, n = 2462 any PD (8.7%), n = 111 BPD (1.3%)	People who participated (n = 4212, response rate 67%)	n/a	Stroke and ischemic heart disease most significantly associated with BPD patients. May benefit from prevention of cardiovascular disease.
Blood pressure reactivity and cardiovascular risk of in borderline personality disorder patients Eddie et al. 2018 <i>The Sciences and Engineering</i>	Borderline personality disorder, co-occurring substance use, and autonomic dysregulation.	Cohort study	Age: 27.9 (BPD) and 27.1 (controls) y, Females: 82%	n = 22 BPD and n = 22 controls	No hypertension. For controls no DSM IV diagnosis.	No significant change of parasympathetic activation detected in response to cue exposure nor exposure recovery.	"Distinct between group differences were observed at baseline on measures influenced by the sympathetic branch of the ANS, while resting differences in parasympathetic activation were not observed."
Grove et al. 2017 <i>Personality and Individual Differences</i>	Borderline personality features, interpersonal correlates, and blood pressure response to social stressors: Implications for cardiovascular risk.	Cohort study	Age: 23 y (both studies), females: 65% (study 1), 63% (study 2)	Study 1 (n = 294) Study 2 (n = 188)	Participants without medication that affect or alter cardiac activity. Participants who consumed caffeine or nicotine >2h prior the measurements.	Diastolic blood pressure increased significantly in the BPD featured group while listening and talking to the hostile partner ($P = .05$ and $P = .03$, respectively). During recovery, BPD symptoms were associated with greater feeling of shame and rumination, ($P = .001$).	Research needed for receiving more information for prevention and management of cardiovascular diseases in BPD patients that are an increased risk for these diseases.

(continued)

Table 3

(Continued).

Authors, publication year, journal	Title	Study type	Patient characteristics age (mean), gender (%)	Number of patients	Inclusion criteria	Prevalence of hypertension in BPD patients	Outcome of morbidity / health care utilization (HCU)
Lobbestael et al. 2009 <i>Psychological Medicine</i>	Effects of induced anger in patients with antisocial personality disorder.	Cohort study	Age: 30.1 y Females: 58.5%	n = 147 all, n = 45 BPD, n = 21 ASPD and n = cluster C personality disorder	No psychotic or bipolar disorder, age between 18 and 55 y, no intoxication by alcohol or drugs during testing, IQ >80, native speaker of Dutch	The BPD group displayed a stronger increase in the Angry Child mode compared to the overall mean.	Self-reported and psychophysiological responsivity to stressors in patients with BPD yet an unresolved debate.
Philipsen et al. 2004 <i>The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry</i>	Clonidine in acute aversive inner tension and self-injurious behavior in female patients with borderline personality disorder.	Randomized single-blinded pilot study	Age: 28.7 y, Females: 100%	n = 14	BPD patients with no current alcohol or substance dependency.	Clonidine lowered blood pressure significantly in both medication (75 ug and 150 ug, $P < .001$) groups independent on the dosage, within 2 h. Also temporary relief in aversive inner tension.	Treatment option for acute suicidality.
Schmahl et al. 2004 <i>Psychiatry Research</i>	Psychophysiological reactivity to traumatic and abandonment scripts in borderline personality and posttraumatic stress disorders: a preliminary report.	Cohort study	Age: age 30.2 y, females: 100% (BPD patients)	n = 40 all n = 10 BPD and n = 30 others	Patients with no organic mental disorders, history of head trauma or cerebral infectious disease, lifetime psychotic disorder, and use of benzodiazepines. No alcohol abuse in the past 3 mo in the study	BPD patients showed lower response to traumatic and abandonment scripts compared with PTSD patients.	Psychophysiological responsivity to stressors in patients with BPD is part of a yet unresolved debate.
Galle et al. 2017 <i>Obesity Surgery</i>	Does Post-operative Psychotherapy Contribute to Improved Comorbidities in Bariatric Patients with Borderline Personality Disorder Traits and Bulimia Tendencies? A Prospective Study.	Clinical Trial (non-randomized)	Age: 33 y, Females: 73.9% Prevalence rate of hypertension: 46.7%	n = 154, n = 68 DBT and n = 74 treatment as usual for BPD	Age >18 y, patients with hypertension, DM2 or OSAS and eligible for bariatric intervention. Further, patients with no other psychiatric disorders or psychiatric treatments.	Dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT) among bariatric BPD patients lead to a significant reduction of hypertension ($P = .02$, 25 patients remitted from hypertension) and other somatic comorbidities in BPD patients after 12 mo follow-up.	DBT a potential aid for reducing somatic comorbidity burden on these specific BPD patients.

The order of the articles reflects the order these studies are discussed in the Results sections.

BPD = borderline personality disorder.

been taken. An analysis on the effects of dialectical behavioral therapy (DBT) among bariatric BPD patients resulted in a significant reduction of hypertension ($P=.02$, 25 patients remitted from hypertension), and other somatic comorbidities in patients who had undergone dialectical psychotherapy for 12 months, hence suggesting DBT as a potential aid for reducing somatic comorbidity burden on this specific patient group.^[40] One analysis on adverse inner tension in BPD patients ($n=22$) demonstrated Clonidine to significantly lower blood pressure within 2 hours during an acute self-injurious situation.^[49] However, this study did not report long-term effects of Clonidine on blood pressure levels. Based on the nascent literature, good psychiatric care positively affects treatment results of hypertension and other somatic comorbidities in BPD patients.^[16,40,56]

3.6. Description of drug–drug or drug–disease interactions of co-occurring hypertension and BPD

Despite its importance, drug–drug or drug–disease interactions of co-occurring hypertension and BPD, and its therapy were not specifically addressed in any of these articles.

4. Discussion

We have conducted a systematic literature review to assess evidence of the co-occurrence of hypertension and BPD, the associated combined cardiovascular risk, harmful therapeutic conflicts, and recommendations or therapeutic strategies for managing patients with hypertension and BPD. We summarized our main findings as key messages (Table 4). To our knowledge, this is the first such review.

The choice of search terms ensured an all-inclusive search of literature relating to hypertension and BPD. The combined use of the databases (PubMed, MEDLINE, EMBASE, Cochrane, and PsycINFO) warranted coverage of up to 97% of available publications.^[57] Of the initially identified 143 articles, 11 were included in the analyses. These studies confirmed the increased rates of hypertension and cardiovascular risk factors among BPD patients. Surprisingly, none of these publications clearly reported the evidence of therapeutic conflicts (i.e., drug–drug or drug–disease interactions), or addressed the treatment strategies of patients with hypertension and BPD. Moreover, none of these publications referred to treatment recommendations for this particular patient group.

In cohort studies, the level of hypertension was significantly higher in BPD patients than in control patients.^[16,33,34,37,40] Three studies reported a significantly earlier onset of hypertension in BPD patients.^[16,33,34] Chen et al showed BPD to associate with strokes at a significantly higher rate and younger age. In this study, comorbidity burden was also associated with an increased patient suffering and a poorer quality of life.^[16] Other screened

studies showed an association of BPD with metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular risk factors.^[58–61] Furthermore, 6 studies recommended a careful screening of BPD patients for diverse physical health conditions, especially for cardiovascular disorders in general,^[34,44,58–60] 3 studies recommended treatment of these somatic comorbidities.^[15,34,58] All these described results align with the finding of a suicidality-independent reduction of life-expectance of BPD patients by 9 to 13 years due to somatic comorbidity.^[62]

A review of drug–drug interactions in 1995 already underlined the importance of risk assessment of concurrently prescribed antipsychotic and antihypertensive agents.^[63] This suggestion extends to almost all hypertension patients with BPD, since most of these are under psychotropic medication.^[9,10,64] In our study, we found no publications on harmful drug–drug or drug–disease interactions within or between psychotropic and antihypertensive agents in patients with hypertension and BPD. This is even more surprising as the co-occurrence of the 2 conditions is likely to be relatively prevalent in the population.

The lack of data in this patient population may be partially due to the fact that physicians prescribe psychotropic agents off-label for BPD patients. A few studies report from a long-term use of approximately 3 different psychotropic agents per BPD patient,^[4,25] even though recommendations advise short-term single-drug therapy as a second-line treatment subsequent or adjunct to psychotherapy.^[10,65,66] Additional comorbidities in these patients (e.g., diabetes and depression) and therefore the lack of homogeneous patient samples complicate the assessment of interactions between drugs used for hypertension and BPD treatment.^[67,68] Heterogeneity in methodology and outcome measures across clinical trials also hinder assessment of treatment efficacy in BPD patients.^[69,70]

Theoretically, potential drug–drug or drug–disease interactions between and within the groups of antipsychotic and antihypertensive agents could be collated from known databases in order to characterize the clinical relevance and severity of these therapeutic conflicts.^[71] However, data on prescription practices in hypertension patients with BPD is lacking,^[72] and may not specifically apply to these patients who tend to use medications in more disordered manners than average hypertension patients. Hypertension studies also exclude patients with severe psychiatric morbidities due to noncompliance and potential medication misuse.^[73,74] Characterization of potential therapeutic conflicts for these patients is, hence, needed.

Harmful drug–drug and drug–disease interactions occur especially within but also between the groups of psychotropic and antihypertensive agents.^[63] As an example of a drug–drug interaction between 2 psychotropic agents, the antipsychotic agent Quetiapine might increase the central-nervous toxicity and induce QT-prolongation effect of an antidepressant agent Citalopram.^[71] The antipsychotic Clozapine induces weight gain for 4% to 31% of the patients predisposing patients with hypertension, representing a drug–disease interaction.^[71]

The interaction of lithium and angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors illustrates a drug–drug interaction between psychotropic and antihypertensive agents. Lithium is used in BPD patients for treatment of self-harming behavior and mood swings,^[64,75] whereas ACE inhibitors form the backbone for treatment of hypertension.^[31,76] Concomitant use of these pharmacological agents may increase the serum concentration level of lithium to a toxic level and cause life-threatening neurologic and cardiac symptoms including lethargy and arrhythmias.^[77]

Table 4

Key messages.

Hypertension and BPD co-occur at a higher rate compared with control groups.

Patients with hypertension and BPD have an increased risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.

Therapeutic conflicts between pharmacological agents warrant constant evaluation.

Guidelines/guidance and data for managing hypertension in BPD patients are needed. BPD may underlie hypertension patients with high health care utilization rates.

BPD = borderline personality disorder.

Psychotropic agents consistently prescribed for BPD in the long-term predispose BPD patients to drug–disease interactions that elevate the risk for hypertension and other cardiovascular disorders, such as weight-gain, diabetes, and increased lipid levels.^[24,30,78] This applies for almost all psychotropic agents and their use should therefore be controlled and reevaluated regularly. Physicians should also be aware that antihypertensive agents could induce harmful psychiatric effects. For example, hydrochlorothiazide and other diuretics have been shown to cause anxiety, depressiveness, aggressiveness, and psychotic symptoms.^[27,28] These symptoms may at least categorically overlap with and mimic BPD symptoms, and potentially hamper the accurate diagnosis of BPD.

Whether these potential conflicts translate into adverse outcomes in everyday medical practice remains to be investigated. It is also unclear whether drug management in patients with hypertension and BPD differs depending on the setting for example between internist and psychiatric emergency departments or different regions.

Emergency departments experience frequent health service use by BPD patients in periods of acute crisis due to self-harm and suicidal attempts.^[79,80] Even in the absence of crisis, demands and pressures on patient–doctor interactions in hypertension patients with BPD may be overwhelming because of aggressiveness, impulsivity, anxiety, volatility, substance abuse, and poor adherence with scheduling or drug treatment.^[4,79–84] This may influence diagnosis, therapy implementation, and drug management.^[5,85–87]

Accurate diagnosis is essential for efficient management of BPD,^[7,12,14] and failure to detect BPD could lead to ineffective or potentially harmful treatments.^[88] It is unclear, whether or how many hospitalized patients remain undetected for both hypertension and BPD. Our systematic search showed this, since the addition of search terms for undetected diagnosis for hypertension and BPD did not produce additional results (Supplemental Table 1, <http://links.lww.com/MD/D230>). In hypertension, major causes for underdiagnosis include poor awareness and lack of symptoms,^[1,89,90] whereas underdiagnosis in BPD likely results in overlap with other psychiatric disorders such as bipolar disorder and depression.^[12,82,83,91] Stigma of the problematic diagnosis of BPD^[62,92] probably also cautions physicians to give this diagnosis.^[93]

BPD patients utilize healthcare, especially in the times of acute crisis.^[19,20] Hypertension patients recurrently visiting psychiatric emergency departments should be screened for personality disorders.^[6] Still, more data is needed on the prevalence and health service utilization patterns of hypertensive BPD patients during and outside times of BPD-related crisis in internist and psychiatric departments. Long-term polypharmacy of these patients demands clarification in outpatient settings between antihypertensive and psychotropic agents as well as between agents within these 2 medication groups. Cross-disciplinary expert opinion could be used for collecting guidance in situations with limited evidence-base. Moreover, substantial improvement in care for these patients in fragmented health care systems is needed, as this may lower adherence rates to diagnosis and therapy in both disorders.^[1,94]

Physicians should be aware of the possibility of BPD in hypertension patients heavily utilizing healthcare. Due to the high prevalence and medication-induced risk of cardiovascular disorders in BPD and the potential harmful therapeutic conflicts within and between psychotropic and antihypertensive agents,

physicians need to pay special attention when treating BPD patients, especially in conjunction with hypertension.

5. Conclusions

In summary, we have identified 24 articles for full-text evaluation, of which 11 were included in the analysis. The prevalence of hypertension and especially the risk of early onset cardiovascular disorders are substantially increased in BPD patients due to mechanisms within BPD (e.g., HPA-dysfunction), and to the multiple long-term psychotropic medication of BPD patients (mean of 2.8 drugs). No article or guideline specifically examined effects of pharmacological treatment or addressed potential therapeutic conflicts in managing hypertension in patients with BPD. The lack of treatment recommendations highlights the importance of identifying evidence gaps in BPD.^[95] The reported findings suggest that screening for hypertension in BPD patients is needed, and that BPD should be considered in patients with nonresponsive hypertension.

Author contributions

Conceptualization: Saara M. Roininen, Marcus Cheetham, Edouard Battegay.

Data curation: Saara M. Roininen.

Investigation: Saara M. Roininen.

Methodology: Saara M. Roininen, Marcus Cheetham.

Project administration: Marcus Cheetham.

Resources: Edouard Battegay.

Supervision: Marcus Cheetham, Edouard Battegay.

Writing – original draft: Saara M. Roininen, Marcus Cheetham.

Writing – review & editing: Saara M. Roininen, Marcus Cheetham, Beatrice U Mueller, Edouard Battegay.

Edouard Battegay orcid: 0000-0001-9202-5034.

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Saara Roininen

Curriculum Vitae

Saara Marjatta Roininen

14.03.1989	Geboren in Helsinki, Finnland
1996 – 2005	Grundschule in Helsinki, Finnland
2005 – 2008	Ressu Gymnasium, Helsinki, Finnland
2008 – 2009	Technische Hochschule Helsinki, Telekommunikationstechnik, Helsinki, Finnland
2009 – 2010	Universität Uppsala, Biomedizinisches Programm, Uppsala, Schweden
2010 – 2016	Medizinstudium in Helsinki, Finnland
5/2016	Examen an der Universität Helsinki, Finnland
	Abschluss als Lizenziat der Medizin
	Anerkennung durch MEBEKO in 2017
6-12/2016	Wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin, Zentrum für angewandte Hämatologie, Universität Helsinki, Finnland
1/2017 – 3/2018	Assistenzärztin in Allgemeinmedizin, Gesundheitszentrum, Porvoo, Finnland
7/2018 – 8/2019	Assistenzärztin in der Klinik und Poliklinik für Innere Medizin, UniverstitätsSpital Zürich
Seit 9/2019	Assistenzärztin in der Klinik für Geriatrie, UniverstitätsSpital Zürich